

RECORD OF 1915 THROUGHOUT WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving
the Most Important Events
in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Sinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic
Drives Through Poland and Ser-
bia, the Outstanding Features
—Prominent Persons Who
Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—British battleship *Hood* sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 69 crew.
Jan. 5.—Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.
Jan. 6.—Russians forced Ussak pass in the Carpathians.
Jan. 10.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.
Jan. 17.—Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania.
Jan. 19.—Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Comber, Rherringham and Boston, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.
Jan. 21.—German armored cruiser *Blücher* sunk and two battle cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North sea.
Jan. 23.—Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kielce, Russian Poland.
Jan. 27.—Austrians drove Russians from Ussak pass in Carpathians.
Feb. 1.—French torpedo boat sunk off Newport.
Feb. 2.—Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles.
Feb. 4.—Germany declared waters around British Isles a war zone.
Feb. 6.—Russians crossed River Rawa, penetrating German front west of Warsaw.
Feb. 9.—Germans violently bombarded Belson, setting it afire.
Feb. 10.—Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukovina.
Feb. 11.—British held cargo of food ship *Wilhelmina*.
Feb. 12.—United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking shipping, and warned Great Britain of the danger to American interests in the use of American flag by British vessels.
Feb. 13.—Germans evacuated Lodz, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia.
Feb. 17.—Germany replied unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships, and Great Britain refused to modify its shipping orders.
Feb. 18.—Germany began blockade of England by sinking two vessels.
Feb. 23.—German blockaders sank American steamer *Carib*, Norwegian ship *Regin*, damaged British collier and three British merchant steamers.
Feb. 24.—German battleship *Goeben* and *Yamato* bombarded British forts at entrance of Dardanelles.
Feb. 25.—*Goeben* seized by French cruiser and taken to Brest.
March 2.—Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany.
March 3.—Hamburg-American officials indicted in New York by federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States.
March 6.—Austrians evacuated Cernowitz, Bukovina.
March 8.—Zeppelin airship L-3 destroyed near Trier and 17 of crew killed.
March 10.—American ship *William P. Frye* sunk by German cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, Prinz Eitel at Newport News with captain and crew of *Frye*.
March 11.—German submarine U-12 sunk by British torpedo boat *Ariel*.
March 12.—Germans abandoned Augustow, Poland.
March 13.—British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering technical blockade.
March 14.—German cruiser *Dresden* sunk off Falkland Islands by British warships *Glasgow* and *Kent* and Japanese converted cruiser *Ozama*.
March 15.—American sanitary commission organized for work in Russia.
March 16.—British battleships *Irish* and *Ocean* and French battleship *Bouvet* sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.
March 22.—American fortress of Przemyśl surrendered to Russians.
March 23.—Turks massacred thousands of Christians at Urzmin, Persia.
March 24.—Germans in Ghent executed 17 Belgians as spies.
March 25.—Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia.
March 26.—Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula.
March 27.—Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary.
March 28.—Twenty-day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans losing 40,000.
March 29.—German submarine sank British steamers *Aurora* and *Palatia*, about 140 lives being lost.
April 4.—Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians.
April 5.—Turkish cruiser *Mejdjid* sunk by Russian mine.
April 8.—Germany agreed to pay for sinking American ship *William P. Frye*.
April 10.—Steamer *Harpalyce*, first relief ship of New York to Belgium, sunk in North sea by torpedo or mine.
April 21.—United States replied to German government's criticism of its foreign policies, denying allegations and rejecting suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited.
April 22.—French cruiser *Leon Gambetta* sunk by Austrian torpedo, 52 lives lost.
April 29.—German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns.
May 1.—Russians occupied Loubna, northeast of Ussak pass.
May 10.—British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps.
May 11.—British torpedo boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in fight in North sea.
May 12.—American tank steamer *Quilfright* torpedoed by Germans off Sicily Islands, captain and two seamen lost.
May 16.—Austro-German forces occupied Tarnobrzeg.
May 17.—Canadian liner *Lusitania* torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 1,264 lives, including 115 Americans, among the latter A. G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plimondson.
May 18.—British destroyer *Maori* sunk by mine.
May 19.—Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.

May 11.—Cabinet decided U. S. should demand Germany make reparation for deaths of Americans resulting from submarine attacks and give guarantee against repetition of offenses.
May 12.—British battleship *Goliath* torpedoed in Dardanelles, 500 lost.
May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany called.
May 17.—Zeppelin attacked English coast towns and was driven off and crippled by aeroplanes.
May 21.—French won entire Loretta hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting.
May 22.—Russian battleship *Panteleimon* sunk in Black sea with 1,400 men.
May 23.—Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.
May 25.—Italy invaded Austria at head of Gulf of Venice, seizing four towns.
May 26.—British warship *Triumph* sunk by torpedo in Dardanelles.
May 28.—American steamer *Nebraskan*, from Liverpool without cargo, struck and crippled by torpedo off Irish coast.
May 29.—Italy invaded the Trentino.
May 30.—British battleship *Majestic* destroyed by torpedo in Dardanelles.
May 31.—British auxiliary steamship *Princess Irene* blown up in Sheerness harbor, 430 lives lost.
June 3.—German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declared evasive.
June 11.—German Zeppelins made raid on London.
June 12.—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
June 13.—Italians took Gradisca and other important towns.
June 15.—Austro-Germans advancing on Lemberg, captured Moscora.
June 16.—Allied aeroplanes bombarded Karlsruhe, killing 27 persons.
June 17.—Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 16 persons.
June 18.—Russians driven over Galician border.
June 19.—Germany called 400,000 young trained men to the colors.
June 21.—Austro-Germans took Rawa Ruska from Russians.
June 22.—General De Wet found guilty of treason.
June 23.—Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans.
June 24.—French took German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens.
June 25.—Turkey broke diplomatic relations with Greece.
June 26.—Dominion freight liner *American* sunk by Germans, 30 Americans lost.
June 27.—Russians began retreat from Vistula river in Poland.
June 28.—Zeppelin raided aeroplanes raided Brugge, destroying docks.
June 29.—U. S. navy department seized German wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., for breach of neutrality.
July 1.—Germany's reply to American demand for explanation of war was unyielding in most important particulars.
July 2.—German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha.
July 3.—British liner *Orduna*, bringing American goods from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells.
July 4.—Italian cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi* sunk by Austrian submarine.
July 5.—American reply to Germany, replying to her demand, sent to Berlin.
July 6.—Terrible massacres of Armenians by Turks reported.
July 7.—American steamer *Leelanaw* sunk by German submarine, crew saved.
July 8.—Austrians made air raid on Verdun.
July 10.—Austrians occupied Lublin.
July 11.—Leyland liner *Berlin* sunk by German torpedo boat; seven of crew killed.
July 12.—Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans.
July 13.—Great Britain flatly rejected American contentions against blockade.
July 14.—Warsaw occupied by the Germans.
July 15.—German forces taken by Austro-Germans.
July 16.—British cruiser *India* and destroyer *Lyons* sunk.
July 17.—Turkish battleship *Khayr-Ed-Din* sunk by submarine in Dardanelles.
July 18.—Germans occupied Praga.
July 19.—Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing 15; one Zeppelin destroyed.
July 20.—U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian views on shipment of war supplies.
July 21.—British submarines entered Brest sea and torpedoed the *Brestau* and *Goeben*.
July 24.—British troopship *Royal Edward* sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; 300 lost.
July 25.—Germans took fortress of Kovno.
July 26.—Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was invited to form new ministry.
July 27.—U. S. accepted German offer of compensation in *Frye* case.
July 28.—Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians.
July 29.—White Star liner *Arabic*, Liverpool for Boston, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast; 46 lost, including two Americans.
July 30.—German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf of Riga, each side losing several vessels.
July 31.—Germans took Russian fortress of Novogeorgievsk.
Aug. 1.—Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 2.—German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea.
Aug. 3.—British seaplane sank loaded Turkish troopship in Sea of Marmora.
Aug. 4.—Germans captured Bielsk, Russia.
Aug. 5.—Germans occupied Russian fortress of Smolensk.
Aug. 6.—Germans took Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk.
Aug. 7.—Germans captured Russian fortress of Orla.
Aug. 8.—Germany declared the sinking of the *Arabic* was done by German submarine, and decidedly condemned by the German government and full reparation would be made.
Aug. 9.—Adolphe Pegoud, noted French aviator, killed in action.
Aug. 10.—Germans took Russian fortress of Lutsk.
Aug. 11.—Germany offered to submit Lusitania and Arabic compensation claims to The Hague tribunal.
Aug. 12.—Russians evacuated Grodno.
Aug. 13.—Petersburg involving Dumba and Bernstorff taken by British from J. P. J. Archibald.
Aug. 14.—Allian liner *Hesperian* torpedoed off Fastnet; 26 lost.
Aug. 15.—President Wilson demanded recall of American Ambassador Dumba.
Aug. 16.—Germany declared it would pay no indemnity for Arabic deaths.
Aug. 17.—Zeppelins raided London, killing 20 and injuring 85.
Aug. 18.—Germany defended attack on Orduna, saying it tried to escape submarine.
Aug. 19.—Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of \$50,000,000 to allies.
Aug. 20.—Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia.
Aug. 21.—British transport *Ramazan* sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost.
Aug. 22.—French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Württemberg.
Aug. 23.—Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Ostrow salient escaped.
Aug. 24.—Germany promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarine, and made other concessions.
Aug. 25.—Allies on western front began tremendous general attack on Germans.
Aug. 26.—American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 5 per cent, announced.
Aug. 27.—Italian battleship *Benedetto* destroyed by interior explosion; 244 lost.
Aug. 28.—Austro-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 2.—Great battle in west without definite result.
Oct. 3.—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.
Oct. 4.—Germany, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the *Arabic* and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.
Oct. 7.—Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Sava rivers at many points.
Oct. 8.—Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.
Oct. 9.—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 10.—Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.
Oct. 11.—Pierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river.
Oct. 12.—Belgrade captured by the Germans.
Oct. 13.—Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.
Oct. 14.—Belgrade began invasion of Serbia.
Oct. 15.—Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans.
Oct. 16.—Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels.
Oct. 17.—Zeppelins bombarded London, killing 16 persons.
Oct. 18.—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
Oct. 19.—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 20.—German drive on Iliza was halted.
Oct. 21.—Germans defeated in bloody fight on Tabor hill, France.
Oct. 22.—Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.
Oct. 23.—British submarine sank German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* near Labau.
Oct. 24.—British submarine sank Turkish transport *Carmen* in Sea of Marmora.
Oct. 25.—Germans drove back Russians northwest of Tretak.
Oct. 26.—Tentative and Bulgarian joined forces and moved south in Serbia.
Oct. 27.—British transport *Marquette* torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.
Oct. 28.—French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.
Oct. 29.—Zaimis' cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.
Oct. 30.—Bulgarians defeated French near Filipp but were beaten at Babuna pass.
Oct. 31.—German cruiser *Undine* sunk by British submarine.
Nov. 1.—Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.
Nov. 2.—King of Greece called M. Skoufoudis to form new neutrality cabinet.
Nov. 3.—Italian liner *Africa* sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean; 200 lost, including some Americans.
Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Frauenlob* torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.
Nov. 5.—Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.
Nov. 6.—Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Moravia valley.
Nov. 7.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.
Nov. 8.—U. S. called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the *Arabic*.
Nov. 9.—Bulgarians outflanked Serbians in Babuna pass and French along Cerna river.
Nov. 10.—British hospital ship *Andia* sunk by mine in English channel; 83 lost.
Nov. 11.—Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking of the *Arabic*.
Nov. 12.—Goritz, under terrific bombardment, in flames in many places.
Nov. 13.—Germans occupied Novibazar.
Nov. 14.—German guardship sunk by Russian destroyer near Libau; 190 lost.
Nov. 15.—Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.
Nov. 16.—British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.
Nov. 17.—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Rouari.
Nov. 18.—Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William to Atlantic coast.
Nov. 19.—Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania.
Nov. 20.—Two more Italians landed at Avlona, Monastir occupied by Austrians.
Nov. 21.—Managing Director Buoz and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to defraud and defraud U. S.
Nov. 22.—President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Fagen, military attaché of German embassy at Washington.
Nov. 23.—Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.
Nov. 24.—Unarmed American ship in Mediterranean sent wireless call saying it was attacked by submarine.
Nov. 25.—Roumania commanded all foreign shipping in its harbors.
Nov. 26.—Henry Ford's peace crusaders sailed from New York.
Nov. 27.—Buoz, Koester and Hochmeister, Hamburg-American line officials, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; Poppinghaus to one year.
Nov. 28.—U. S. President issued appeal for just and lasting peace.
Nov. 29.—British submarine sank Turkish destroyer and five other vessels in Sea of Marmora.
Nov. 30.—Roumania closed Danube to navigation.
Dec. 1.—U. S. asked Austria to disavow attack on *Arabic* and punish the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans.
Dec. 2.—Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.
Dec. 3.—Kaiser recalled Boy-Ed and von Papen.
Dec. 4.—U. S. demanded France release six Germans taken from American vessels.
Dec. 5.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Field Marshal French as British commander in France and Flanders.
Dec. 6.—Austria made unsatisfactory reply to Allies.
Dec. 7.—Four Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to blow up World canal.
Dec. 8.—U. S. invited Austrian note delivered at Vienna.
Dec. 9.—Artillery duel on western front.
Dec. 10.—Indiscrete action in Gallipoli.
Dec. 11.—Allied aviators raided German posts in France.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—San Diego exposition opened.
Jan. 10.—U. S. House of Representatives passed bill making the date dry after June 30.
Jan. 25.—President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
Feb. 20.—Panama-Pacific fair opened at San Francisco.
March 4.—North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.
March 11.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law.
March 12.—Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy.
April 1.—Census bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark.
April 19.—Barnes-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y.
U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga.
May 22.—Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.
June 12.—Governor Slaton of Georgia imprisoned Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed under governor's home to protect him.
July 2.—Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of capitol in Washington.

July 3.—J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who placed bomb in capitol at Washington.
July 4.—Twenty-nine killed and 1,110 injured in Indianapolis race celebrations.
July 5.—Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell.
World's Christian Endeavor convention opened in Chicago.
July 16.—Robbers held up L. & N. train in Alabama and got nearly \$50,000.
July 17.—Thomas A. Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department.
July 18.—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury.
Aug. 1.—Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines.
Slide in Culebra cut blocked Panama canal.
Aug. 10.—Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened.
Aug. 15.—Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged.
Aug. 20.—Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up.
Sept. 2.—Citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened.
Sept. 27.—National encampment opened in Washington.
Sept. 30.—Wireless phone message sent from Washington to Hawaii.
Oct. 1.—Six midshipmen dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazing.
Oct. 11.—R. R. Monfort, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.
Oct. 14.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.
Oct. 15.—President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.
Dec. 4.—Panama-Pacific exposition closed.
Dec. 6.—Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.
Dec. 15.—President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt.
Dec. 16.—American Civic association met in Washington.
Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Sherr.
Feb. 11.—Father Wladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.
Feb. 25.—President Davila of Haiti fled the country.
March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria.
April 23.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.
Danish diet granted suffrage to women.
May 8.—China yielded to Japan's demands.
May 27.—Manuel de Arriaza, president of Portugal, resigned.
June 5.—Danish parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.
July 27.—Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rosendo Bobo president.
July 28.—United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge.
Aug. 12.—Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.
Gen. Dartigue elected president of Haiti by national assembly.
Sept. 17.—Word received from Vilhalm Stefanovic, archbishop of Zagreb, who had been missing for year and a half.
Oct. 25.—Porter Charlton convicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given life sentence.
Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito formally mounted the throne of Japan.
Dec. 2.—Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.
Dec. 3.—Chinese rebels seized cruiser *Ching Hai* at Shanghai and fought two other warships.
Dec. 6.—Pope held consistory and appointed seven cardinals.
Dec. 11.—Yan Shi-Kai accepted the throne of China.
Dec. 12.—Nutrition plant at Havre blew up; thousand killed and hurt.
Dec. 16.—Camille de Coppet elected president of Swiss republic.

DISASTERS

Jan. 13.—Thirty-eight thousand persons killed, 50,000 injured and many towns destroyed by earthquake in central Italy.
Feb. 10.—Manua Islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricanes.
March 2.—Explosion of gas, followed by fire, in Laland mines of New River & Pocahontas Coal Co. of Hinton, W. Va., entombed about 170 men.
March 25.—American submarine F-4 wrecked near Honolulu, 21 men lost.
April 10.—Steamer *Eastland* on Atlantic coast, 25 lives lost in wreck.
April 13.—Coal mine accident in Japan fatal to 236.
April 30.—Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama; loss \$3,500,000.
May 22.—One hundred sixty-four persons killed and scores injured in railway wreck in England.
June 22.—Earthquakes in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns.
July 24.—Steamer *Kaibutan* upset in Chicago river, 312 persons losing their lives.
July 29.—Typhoon at Shanghai killed 500 and lost was \$3,000,000.
Aug. 2.—Erie, Pa., inundated by cloud-burst, 27 lives lost and vast property damage.
Aug. 16.—Hurricane swept lower part of Texas, 20 dead and \$18,000,000 property loss.
Sept. 7.—Explosion of car of gasoline wrecked Ardmore, Okla., killing 60.
Sept. 29.—Destructive gulf storm hit New Orleans and vicinity; 200 or more lives lost.
Oct. 23.—Twenty-one children burned to death in parochial school in Peabody, Mass.
Nov. 2.—Steamer *Santa Clara* lost near Antiochia, Ore.; fifteen lost.
Nov. 10.—Gun plant of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss \$3,000,000.
Nov. 14.—Millar fire in war material plant of Roehling Sons company at Trenton, N. J.
Nov. 29.—Fire destroyed much of Avalon, California Island.
Explosion at Du Pont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 60.
Dec. 9.—Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test.
Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.
Jan. 12.—House of representatives by vote of 204 to 174 rejected Mondell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women.
Eighty-three Haute men pleaded guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 8, 1914.
Jan. 25.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test clause.
Feb. 3.—House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships.
Feb. 22.—President Wilson nominated as members of interstate trade commission Dr. Charles C. Williamson, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington, and George Rublee of New Hampshire.
Feb. 23.—Senate passed army appropriation bill for \$100,000,000 for fortifications.
March 2.—Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$3,002,

and confirmed trade commission appointments except George Rublee.
Robert W. Woolley nominated as director of mint.
March 4.—Sixty-third congress adjourned.
March 13.—Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina succeeded William J. Harris as director of census.
April 4.—William Hale Thompson, Republican, elected mayor of Chicago.
Mayor Roberts of Terre Haute, Ind., and 28 others found guilty of conspiracy in election.
June 8.—Secretary of State Bryan, disapproving the note to Germany, resigned.
June 21.—Supreme court annulled "grandfather clause" aimed at negro suffrage.
June 22.—One hundred twenty-eight Indianapolis city officials and politicians, including Thomas Taggart, indicted for election fraud conspiracy.
June 23.—Robert Lansing made secretary of state.
Aug. 18.—Frank L. Polk made counselor of U. S. state department.
Sept. 14.—South Carolina adopted statewide prohibition.
Oct. 18.—Woman suffrage defeated in New Jersey.
Nov. 1.—Suffrage defeated in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; Republicans carried Massachusetts, electing E. W. McCall governor; new constitution rejected by New York; prohibition defeated in Ohio; O. Stanley, Dem., elected governor of Kentucky, and E. C. Harrington, Dem., of Maryland.
Dec. 4.—Sixty-fourth congress assembled, Clark re-elected speaker of house.
Dec. 17.—Henry P. Fletcher nominated ambassador to Mexico.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 18.—President Wilson ordered federal inquiry into high price of wheat.
March 5.—Canada lost control of Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system.
March 13.—Dayton Cash Register case. Lower court reversed and remanded for new trial by U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati.
March 18.—Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph H. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman.
March 16.—Charles C. McChord elected chairman interstate commerce commission vice James S. Harlan.
April 2.—International Mercantile Marine company, put in receiver's hands.
April 9.—J. H. Greenhut company, New York department store, failed for \$12,000,000.
April 21.—Receivers appointed for Rock Island railroad company.
May 15.—Interstate commerce commission decided railroads owning and operating steamship lines on great lakes must give them up.
May 24.—Pan American financial conference opened in Washington.
Aug. 12.—Interstate commerce commission denied most of requests of western roads for increased freight rates.
Aug. 12.—Interstate commerce commission ordered big reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal.
Aug. 17.—Interstate commerce commission found Moore-Riedel syndicate guilty of plundering Rock Island road and throwing it into receivership for its own purpose.
Aug. 24.—Eastman Kodak company declared a monopoly in restraint of trade by federal court at Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 1.—U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, died in Vienna.
Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Beache, opera star, at New York.
Jan. 10.—Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.
Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. E. Bradden, English novelist, at St. Paul.
Feb. 6.—Edward Tilden, Chicago parker.
Feb. 12.—James Creelman, war correspondent, in Berlin.
Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.
March 10.—Charles Waldeuter, French composer, at Paris.
Feb. 18.—Frank James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.
March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
Count Sergius Julowich Witte, in Petrograd.
March 14.—Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 5,000 feet to death at San Francisco.
March 15.—Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer, in London, aged seventy.
Capt. Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, in Washington.
March 21.—Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.
March 21.—Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.
April 4.—Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager at Chicago.
April 5.—Charles F. Johnson, former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.
April 7.—F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.
April 12.—William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.
April 16.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.
April 18.—Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.
May 2.—Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.
June 29.—O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York.
July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.
July 10.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.
July 12.—Col. A. J. Hethen, publisher Seattle Times.
July 13.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.
July 16.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.
July 17.—Sarah Cowell Le Moine, noted actress.
July 23.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary, in Holland.
Aug. 4.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York.
Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.
Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.
Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.
Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg.
Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.
Aug. 28.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.
Sept. 9.—Albert G. Spaulding in San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, former president Canadian Pacific railroad.
William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.
Sept. 12.—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.
Sept. 20.—Keir Hardie, British labor leader at Glasgow.

INDUSTRIAL

March 8.—Chicago building contractors locked out 900 union laborers.
April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.
April 30.—Federal board of arbitration awarded slight wage increase to engineers of 98 western railroads.
Bridge and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.
June 13.—Great street car strike in Chicago.
June 16.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.
June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.
July 10.—Chicago's building trade strike and lockout settled.
July 16.—Employees of Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award.
July 20.—Strike and rioting at Bayonne plant of Standard Oil Co.
July 27.—Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., ended.
Sept. 27.—Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers called out on strike.
Dec. 2.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

MEXICO

Jan. 6.—Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner.
Jan. 27.—Provisional President Garza and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca.
Jan. 28.—Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City.
Feb. 11.—Carranza expelled Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from Mexico.
March 2.—Seven battleships ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz.
March 12.—Carranza evacuated Mexico City and Zapata entered. John H. McManus, American, killed by Zapatistas while American flag floated over his house.
April 12.—Villa forces defeated near Jarilla, losing 500 killed.
Victoriano Huerta landed at New York.
June 6.—Carranza armies led by Obregon defeated Villa and took Leon after battle lasting five days.
June 27.—Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of inciting another Mexican revolution.
Aug. 5.—Diplomats from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation.
Aug. 8.—Six Mexican bandits killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Norias ranch, north of Brownsville, Tex.
Aug. 16.—Armed Mexicans crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Wilman.
Aug. 19.—Villa accepted Pan-American proposition for peace conference.
Aug. 20.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, noted Huerta leader, killed while leading raid in Texas.
Sept. 17.—Eighteen Mexicans shot in two fights between U. S. regulars and Carranza soldiers.
Oct. 9.—Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin American diplomats.
Oct. 19.—Mexican bandits robbed a train in Texas, killing three Americans; posse killed ten Mexicans for alleged complicity in the crime.
Carranza formally recognized as president of Mexico by United States, and six Latin American governments.
Nov. 2.—Villa's army withdrew from siege of Agua Prieta.
Dec. 18.—Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

SPORTING

Jan. 6.—Federal league filed suit against National and American leagues, charging violation of Sherman antitrust act.
Jan. 28.—American association was made a major baseball league.
April 5.—Jess Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 26th round at Havana, Cuba.
May 21.—Ralph De Palma won 500-mile auto race at Indianapolis, breaking all records.
July 5.—Wisconsin university won conference athletic meet.
June 12.—Jerome Travers won national amateur golf championship.
June 25.—Yale beat Harvard in regatta at New London.
June 26.—Dario Resia, driving Peugeot car, won 500-mile race at Chicago, averaging 87.6 miles an hour.
June 28.—Cornell won intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.
July 17.—Olympic cup won by Chicago golf team at Cleveland.
July 24.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago won western amateur golf championship.
Aug. 19.—Tom McNamara, Boston, won western open golf championship at Chicago.
Aug. 20.—Louis B. Clarke won Grand American trapshooting handicap at Chicago.
Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Elgin road race, breaking all records.
Sept. 4.—Robert Gardner of Chicago won American amateur golf championship.
Sept. 7.—W. M. Johnston of California won national tennis championship.
Sept. 11.—Paddy McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons in ten round bout at New York.
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won women's national amateur golf championship at Chicago.
Oct. 9.—Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Astor cup race at Sheepshead Bay speedway, averaging 102.6 miles an hour for 30 miles.
Oct. 15.—Boston American league team won world's championship from Philadelphia National league team.
Dec. 15.—Baseball war ended, Federal league quitting.